

INFLUENCE OF POCKET BOOKS AND POSTPARTUM MATERNAL COMPANIONS AGAINST ON THE NEONATAL REGULARITY AND POSTPARTUM VISITS IN MAMUJU DISTRICT 2018

Agus Erwin Ashari^{1*)}, Ahmady²⁾

¹⁾ Department of Environmental Health, Mamuju Health Polytechnic

²⁾ Department of Midwifery, Mamuju Health Polytechnic

^{*)} E-mail: agus_risma05@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

The perinatal and neonatal period is a critical time for a baby's life. Two-thirds of infant deaths occur 4 weeks after delivery and 60% of newborn deaths occur 7 days after birth. Neonatal visits performed regularly can detect earlier to prevent infant mortality. The counseling and family support have big role on regularity of neonatal visits. The objective was to determine effect of pocket books and postpartum maternal companions on neonatal regularity and postpartum visits. This study used post test only with control group design which is the subjects in the study consisted of two groups, namely intervention group and control group. Samples are mothers who delivered at Tampa Padang Health Center and Topore Health Centers from March to October 2018, selected by simple Random as much 45 respondents. The results showed significantly associated between average knowledge score of neonatal visit and postpartum visit, between intervention groups and control groups.. There was significantly associated between pocket books and postpartum maternal companion with regular neonatal visits and postpartum visits. Conclusions and suggestions in this study that pocket books effective for increasing knowledge of companion postpartum, pocket book and postpartum maternal companion increases the regularity of neonatal visits and postpartum visit.

Keywords: Neonatal visit, pocket books, postpartum maternal companion

INTRODUCTION

The perinatal and neonatal period is a critical time for a baby's life. Two-thirds of infant deaths occur 4 weeks after delivery and 60% of newborn deaths occur 7 days after birth. Factors that cause perinatal death include bleeding, hypertension, infection, preterm or LBW abnormalities, asphyxia and hypothermia (Afifah, 2013).

Neonatal deaths are infant deaths that occur in the first month after birth and generally caused by factors that child carries from birth, that are obtained from their parents at the time of conception or during pregnancy, whereas post neonatal deaths are infant deaths that occur after one month old until nearly one years old, caused by factors related to external environmental influences. Research showed that neonatal mortality in Kanor Sub-district, Bojonegoro Regency related to fulfilled or not of neonatal visit (Tyas, SC, Notobroto HB, 2014).

Mamuju District Health Office data in 2015 showed that were 42 infant deaths, as much 33 males and 9 females. The infant mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births. The number of maternal deaths represents the level of awareness about healthy living behavior, nutritional status and maternal health, environmental health conditions, the level of health services especially for the health of pregnant women, health services during childbirth and the postpartum period (Mamuju Health Office, 2015).

The number of maternal deaths in Mamuju Regency in 2015 was 12 peoples or 218 per 100,000 live births. The highest number of deaths in maternal mothers was 7 peoples, while maternal deaths were 2 peoples and postpartum maternal deaths were 3 peoples. The highest number of maternal deaths was found in the Kalukku Subdistrict in Tampa Padang Health Center working area by 3 peoples. (Mamuju Health Office, 2015). Childbirth by health workers in 2015 in Mamuju Regency was 80.1% and Postpartum Visit (KF3) was 78,02, Postpartum Visit 1 (KN1) as much as 96.2% and complete Postpartum Visit was 91.8%. (West Sulawesi Provincial Health Office, 2015).

Darmawan, FH & Dewi, JM research (2011) showed that mother's knowledge and husband's support with Neonate 1 Visit (KN1) significantly associated. Solihah, I, (2009) revealed that exposure of information electronic media, ownership of electronic media, and ownership of transportation equipment has weak associated and positive pattern, as well as education is dominant factor associated to the husband's knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and neonates. Aditianti, et al (2015) revealed that companion support associated for respondents in improving adherence to consuming TTD. Trisnawati, et al, (2013) explained that support from the husband with postpartum visits, as was obtained by

Nuraeni, et al. (2014), significantly associated between counseling and husband's assistance to the provision of colostrum to infants.

Anggraiani, S, et al, research (2017) concluded that there was significantly associated between the role of the family as companion to taking medicine with consuming Fe table compliance in pregnant women in Ungaran District health center working area, Semarang. Suryani, E & Syamsiatun, NH, (2015) concluded that there was giving stimulation of child development handbook effectively to changes mother's knowledge, but ineffective to change mother's attitude. Ahmady, Ashari, AE research (2017) showed that using pocket book effectively on knowledge for postpartum mothers companion, then it is necessary to develop mentoring model to have an impact on neonatal visits and postpartum visits. The objective was to determine effect of pocket books and postpartum maternal companions on neonatal regularity and postpartum visits.

METHODS

This study was post test only with control group design. This study used post test only with control group design which is the subjects in the study consisted of two groups, namely intervention group and control group, held on March until October 2018 at Tampa Padang Health Center and Topore Health Center.

The population of this study were mothers who delivered at Tampa Padang Health Center and Topore Health Centers from March to October 2018. Samples are mothers who delivered at Tampa Padang Health Center and Topore Health Centers from March to October 2018, selected by simple Random as much 45 respondents.

RESULTS

1. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics of Respondents in Tampa Padang Health Center working area (Intervention Group), Kalukku District and Topore Health Center working area (Control Group), Papalang District Mamuju, showed in table 1.

Table 1 Distribution by Characteristics of Respondents in Tampa Padang Health Center Work Area (Intervention Group) Kalukku District and Topore Health Center Work Area (Control Group) Papalang District, Mamuju in 2018

Variable		Intervention group		Control Group		Sig
		Frequency (n)	%	Frekuensi (n)	%	
Ages	< 20 years	5	11,11	2	4,44	0,03
	20 -24 years	12	26,67	8	17,78	
	25 - 29 years	14	31,11	12	26,67	
	30 – 34 years	10	22,22	13	28,89	
	35 - 39 years	3	6,67	9	20,00	
	>= 40 years	1	2,22	1	2,22	
Total		45	100,00	45	100,00	
Education	Not Schooling	3	100,00	1	100,00	0,569
	SD	19	633,33	25	2500,00	
	SMP	15	500,00	12	1200,00	
	SMA	5	166,67	6	600,00	
	College	3	100,00	1	100,00	
Total		45	1500,00	45	4500,00	
Job	Civil servants	1	2,22	1	2,22	0,636
	Employee	1	2,22	1	2,22	
	Housewives	42	93,33	43	95,56	
Total		45	100,00			
Parity	1-2 peoples	27	60	27	60	1,00
	3-4 peoples	16	35,56	16	35,56	
	>=5 peoples	2	4,44	2	4,44	
Total		45	100	45	100	
Existence Companion	yes	45	100	45	100	
	No	0	0	0	0	
Total		45	100,00	45	100,00	
Companion Relatioon Husband	Husband	31	68,89	32	71,11	0,537
	Mother	10	22,22	10	22,22	
	Another Family	4	8,89	3	6,67	
Total		45	100,00	45	100,00	

Distribution of respondents in table 1 based on age showed that intervention group have largest age group in the age group of 25-29 years are 14 peoples (31.11%) and least in age group of 35-39 years as many as 3 peoples (6.67%), while in the control group showed that the most age group in the age group 30-34 years was 13 peoples (28.89%) and the least in the age group <20 years were 2 peoples (4.44%).

In table 1 showed that the most respondents in the intervention group according to education level were 19 students (42.22%) of elementary school and the smallest had D.III / S1 education and did not complete elementary school as many as 3 peoples (6.67%). In the control group the highest level of education was 25 students (55.56%) of elementary school, and the smallest had D.III / S1 education and did not complete elementary school as much as 1 person (2.22%).

According to respondents job, in the intervention group the most were Housewives by 42 peoples (93.33%), as well as in the control group the most respondents were Housewives by 43 peoples (95.56%). The distribution of respondents according to parity, in the intervention group the most in parity were 1-2 people as many as 27 peoples (60.00%) and the smallest in parity more than 5 as much as 2 peoples (4.44%), as well as in the most control groups in parity of 1-2 people as many as 27 peoples (60.00%) and the smallest at parity more than 5 as many as 2 peoples (4.44%). Companion relation of the most respondents in the intervention group as husbands were 31 peoples (68.89%) and the lowest were other families as many as 4 peoples (8.89%), so in the control group the most as husbands were 32 peoples (71.11) % and the lowest were 3 peoples (6.67%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Knowledge of Neonate Visits in the Intervention group and the control group

Table 2 Group distribution according to average knowledge score of Neonate Visit in Mamuju Regency in 2018

	Group	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Knowledge Score of Neonate Visit	Intervention group	45	23.03	1036.50
	control group	45	67.97	3058.50
	Total	90		

	Score
Z	-8.245
Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Table 2 showed that average knowledge score of intervention group is greater than the control group (67.97 > 23.03). The results of analysis between the intervention group and the control group with the Mann-Whitney U test found that the statistical value of the Z test was -8.245 and the sig (2-tailed) value

was 0.00 > 0.05, which means the test results were statistically significant. Based on that, the null hypothesis refused means that there is difference in the average knowledge score of Neonate Visits between the intervention group and the control group.

b. Knowledge of Postpartum Visit on the Intervention group with the control group

Table 3 Group distribution according to average knowledge score of Postpartum Visit in Mamuju Regency 2018

	Group	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Knowledge Score of Postpartum Visit	Intervention group	45	24.29	1093.00
	Control group	45	66.71	3002.00
	Total	90		

	Score
Z	-7.833
Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Table 3 showed that the average knowledge score of intervention group is greater than the control group (66.71 > 24.29). The results of analysis between the intervention group and the control group with the Mann-Whitney U test found that the statistical value of the small Z test was -7,833, the sig (2-tailed)

value was 0,000 < 0.05 which means the test results were statistically significant. Based on that, the null hypothesis refused means that there is a difference in the average knowledge score of postpartum between the intervention group and the control group.

c. Regularity of Neonate Visits on the Intervention group with the control group

Table 4 Distribution of Groups according to the Regularity of Neonate Visits in Mamuju Regency 2018

Variable	Regularity		Total	Sig
	Yes	No		
Intervention group	45	0	45	0.000
Control group	17	28	45	
Total	62	28	90	

Chi-Square Test results showed statistical value are $0.000 < 0.05$, which means statistically significant. Based on that, the null hypothesis refused means there is associated between using pocket books and postpartum mother companions with the regularity of neonatal visits.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that using pocket books and postpartum mother companions increased knowledge of neonatal visits and postpartum visits and regularity of neonate visits and postpartum visits. The results of this study were appropriate with Sukesu, TW, Shela, B, 2015 results that there are decreasing Ae. Aegypti population after using dengue fever pocket books about larvae density. Another study also found that using nutrition pocket books about the level of nutritional adequacy, there were differences in the level of protein adequacy between the treatment group and the control group ($p = 0.002$) (Sari, et al, 2017). Rahmawati, NI, et al, (2015), concluded that there was influence on using the mother's support group pocket book about breastfeeding on the aspects and skills of motivator groups in mother support groups.

Research by Azadirachta, FL, Sumarni, S, (2017) concluded that pocket book is more effective in increasing students' knowledge and practice of consuming vegetables and fruits in the treatment group than in the control group who given leaflets. Likewise, it was concluded by Ridwansyah, et al, (2016) that there was an influence on the provision of pocket books on the knowledge and attitudes of using personal protective equipment (PPE) to the workers of the East Kalimantan KONI Building project.

Provision of pocket books has been able to have an impact on the regularity of neonatal visits and postpartum visits, however there are still many other factors that affect someone's awareness to be able to change their behavior. One factor is family support or postpartum maternal companion, where this study also revealed that in the intervention group the respondent had a companion namely husband (68.89%), followed by mothers (22.22%).

Encouragement and advice from related people and family members to find treatment will greatly influence the desire and motivation to obtain health services (Notoatmodjo, 2005). This related with the

results of research by Wulandari, MD, Yati, D, 2017 explaining that there is a significant association between husband support and compliance to doing antenatal care examination for pregnant women at the Kasihan II Health Center, Bantul, Yogyakarta, thus concluding that the husband's support regarding antenatal care examinations (ANC) is included in good categories (Alawiya, 2014).

Lawrence Green (in Notoatmodjo (2003) explain that behavior is influenced by 3 main factors namely predisposing factors, manifested in knowledge, attitudes, etc. Enabling factors that manifest in the physical environment, availability or unavailability of health facilities, such as health centers, medicines, and reinforcing factors manifested in attitudes and behavior of staff and family support. The study results showed that there was significant associated between husband's support and antenatal care visits in Muara Mahat Village, Tapung I Puskesmas I working area in 2014 (Syahda, 2014), as well as research conducted by Trisnawati, et al, 2013, revealed that there was associated between husband support and postpartum visits.

This study is also related with Rahayu, S, et al, research in 2016, there is difference independence of mothers between the groups provided assistance and the Kangaroo Method Care Module and the Control Group with p value < 0.0001 . Mothers who were given assistance and modules tended to be more independent in doing kangaroo care after discharge from the hospital. Similarly, Sumiyarsi I, Nugraheni, A, research in 2016 found significant difference between skills in breast care before and after providing assistance to postpartum mothers with p value 0.000 or $p < 0.005$. Wijaya, et al., research in 2014 concluded that there was an influence of husband's assistance on the length of the second stage of labor in the Delima Room of RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek in Lampung Province.

CONCLUSION

1. Pocket books and postpartum maternal companion increase of knowledge of neonatal visits and postpartum visits
2. Pocket books and postpartum maternal companion increase regularity of neonatal visits and postpartum visits

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